A FIGHT FOR BLOOD.

The Great Battle That is to Be Fought Next Month.

WILL IT BE CORBETT OR MITCHELL?

Comparison of the Merits and Chances of the Two Men.

THE RESULT IS IN DOUBT.



HE PRELIMINAries of what promises to be one of the most notable boxing events in many years have at last been arranged and articles of agree ment drawn up t the apparent satisfaction of the two principals - Charles Mitchell, champion of

The battle is to be fought in Jacksonville, Fia., under the auspices of the Duval Athletic Club, for a purse of \$20,000, a personal bet of \$5,000, and the boxing championship of the world, but whether the stakes to be fought for consist of an actual deposit in cash of \$20,000 or, as is more generally believed, a mere percentage on the probable gate receipts is a matter that will not affect the ceipts is a matter that will not affect the "coming man" if—if it wasn't that the "other fellow" don't see it in that way. letic Club, for a purse of \$20,000, a personal chances of the fight taking place one way or the other, both men being bound in sufficient cash surety to guarantee their appearance in the ring on the date named-January 25, 1894. The final meeting of the parties interested took place at the Gedney Measurement of chest, 42% House, New York, and the articles were "waist, 39 House, New York, and the articles were agreed upon, in presence of Henry Mason Reach, of Jacksonville, Ike Thompson, Billy Thompson, Width of shoulder, 24 son, Joe Vendig, Wm. E. Harding, H. B. Circumference of neck, 18 Huckett and Dan Smith.

Each of the principals has been given \$2,500 by the officials of the club for training expenses. Dave Blanchard of Boston holds a \$5,000 deposit from each man to guarantee his appearance in the ring. Al Smith holds the side bet of \$5,000 from each as on the leasy soft snap to pick a winner that the American public have been schooled into believing and biceps, man, and as a closing act Mitchell reminded
Corbett's manager of his offer to bet a sum
of \$1,000 that Mitchell would fail to keep
Fitzsimmons and Charlie Mitchell of Peter his contract, and after some further wrangling, Brady covered Mitchell's \$1,000, and the total was deposited in the hands of Phil Dwyer as stakeholder. Maxey More was appointed as referee for the contest with Doubt as to the Championship.

That either one of the two men can lay any just claim to the title of world's champion, until the question of supremacy is set-tied between them, is not by any means acknowledged by the majority of sporting men, for neither man has hitherto deported himself as champions have been wont to do. In appearance and conversation they represent a standard of refinement and inrepresent a standard of rennement and in-telligence far above the average usually ooked for in the mere fighting man, well proportioned, good looking and highly inellectual. Both men possess to a remark-the degree that perfect knowledge of their profession and cat-like shiftiness of movement which in these latter days has caused such a revolution in the boxing world. Though the Englishman possesses a much latter cannot be equaled—not even by famous red-haired antipodean—in the perfect utilization of his immense advantages in the matter of height and reach over his more stockily built rival. The betting is inclined to favor Corbett, and the st universal opinion is that he ough towin, yet there are those who, more intimately acquainted with the English champion's characteristics as a ring general, his brute courage and unconquerable pugnacity, feel perfectly safe in placing their venture on his chances of victory, confident that they will at least get a brilliant run for their money. The victory will most likely hinge



Charlie Mitchell. Mitchell, who is thirty-two years of age, was born of Irish parents, in Birmingham, England, and for over ten years has occupled a prominent position as a boxing champion. He weighs somewhere in the neigh-borhood of 184 pounds, and among his most notable battles was his contest for the En-glish championship in London, December, 1882, as Billy Madden's competitor, open to all England. Amongst the numerous com-petitors were entered such formidable anagonists as Jack Kniften, the forty-tonner, Bill England and Jem Goode, but Mitchell's tle with John L. Sullivan, Charlie performchell was master of both of the two "cham-pions" he escorted around. During this lit-tle tour the writer, then retired champion of Ireland, had a personal experience of Mitchell's skill. On the occasion of their appearance at the Star Theater, Dublin, the writer and a protege, a graduate of Trinity college from whom great results were look ed for, sparred three rounds in public with the two Englishmen, and though a man of much superior physique to Mitchell and possessed of considerable intellectual ability, the big Irishman seemed but a dummy in the hands of his more experienced antagonist; Mitchell seeming to have hypnot-ized his man as in the case of Billy Edwards. In this country Mitchell has proved his superiority over such men as Mike Cleary, Sheriff, the Prussian, Jake Kilrain ence he rendered completely abortive in their contest at Madison Square Garden in May, 1884. McCaffrey, Jack Burke and Patsy Cardiff had as little luck as their predecessors, nor was the great John L. himself, then in the heydey of his career, able to do much more with Mitchell than keep the plucky little Englishman from defeating him. Though weighing but 138 pounds as against Sullivan's 200 pounds, Mitchell knocked Sullivan clean off his legs with a blow, thereby scoring the only knock down the American champion ever received till his decadence and fall at New Orleans. in some other way.' It is a universally acknowledged fact that had their subsequent fight with bare knuckles at Chantilly, France, been fought out Sullivan would have suffered defeat-the overtures for a peaceful settlement com-ing first from his corner of the ring. This latter memorable battle, which will always rank as a victory for Mitchell, lasted three hours and eleven minutes, ending in a

Corbett, who is built on a totally different Corbett, who is built on a totally different plan, longer limbed and finer drawn, should be possessed of great powers for speed and endurance. His physical proportions, though not so largely developed as Mitchell's, are still of a very high order, and his great superiority in height and reach ought to win him the fight if nothing else should. He has demonstrated his superiority as a crafty, skillful and powerful boxer times innumerable, reckoning amongst his many victims Buffalo Costello. Jack Burke. Mike Bren-Buffalo Costello, Jack Burke, Mike Bren-nan, Joe Choynski, Jake Kilrain, Dominick McCaffrey and Joe Lannon, his contest with Peter Jackson being looked upon more in the light of a blemish than otherwise, as both men were turned out of the ring by the referee of the California Athletic Club after sparring sixty-one rounds with no

prospect of a satisfactory termination. Cor-bett's world-famed battle with John L. Sul-livan at the Olympic Club, New Orleans, where the latter was beaten into insensibil-ity without making scarcely a struggle to defend himself, is too recent to be recalled here except in so far as to notice that on the strength of this altogether one-sided en-



Jim Corbett. counter Corbett has dubbed himself cham-pion of the world, and as champion has tamely listened and submitted without a murmur to personal insults, abuse and chal-lenges from Mitchell, Goddard, Maher and a host of others that the old-time orthodox England, and James fighting champion—Sullivan, for instance—usually went insane over till he mopped them from his memory with gore. For build, style and ring tactics, Corbett may be classed at the head of the new and advanced chool of boxing experts of which Bob Fitz-immons and Jim Hall form the right and

> Build of the Two Men. The respective measurements of the me

compare as follows: Corbett. Mitchell. 6 ft. 1½ in. 5 ft. 8½ in. biceps. "forearm,

It may be observed that where Corbett Maher is, to say the least, a very tall con-

on a stage raised some four feet above the ground, and illuminated by a blaze of electricity, admitting of a perfectly uninterrupted view of the combatants from all sides of the amphitheater. The inner circle of spectators will be wholly confined to newspaper men and telegraph operators, the outside circle being laid out in private boxes for the accommodation of over 2,000 of the the accommodation of over 2,000 of the guests, the remaining portion being partitioned into reserved seats, general admissions and galleries, the whole to form, with its thousands of spectators, a vast arena, such as the world has seldom seen since the palmy days of ancient Rome.

September 15, 1849.

and unique application for appointment: BLUFF SPRINGS, Cass County, Mo.,

Dear Sir: This is to inform you and through you the President that I am willing to accept of an office under this adminstration, provided it pays well. But I have very little expectation of getting one. I consider myself qualified to fill almost any office; but there are hundreds of others who are as well qualified as I am, and perhaps better. I consider myself an hor man; but there are thousands of others equally honest. I am a political friend of the President; but that is no good reason for their views on the subject of New Year why I should receive an appointment. I am a stranger to fame and fortune: but that is no good reason why I should not receive one. I should of course like to have the best office; but beggars must not be choosers. I should like to have an office near home; but I do not wish any honest and capable officer turned out in order to make room for me, who am untried. I am a poor man; but I do not wish to plead poverty. I am a farmer; but that argues nothing for or against me. I am also a surveyor; but there may be a great many etter ones. I am a self-taught man; but tation of a great mathematician; but I do not wish to boast of it. I have a small family; but everybody else either has or wishes to have. I have lived several years in Missouri; but I am yet unknown to fame. I have sought office, it is true; but I have seldom been successful. I see a great many offices bestowed at Washington city, either with or without merit; but none has fallen to my share. This looks somewhat strange; but how could it be otherwise? The great probability is that I never will obtain one; but who knows? You may perhaps think I am jesting with you in thus applying for office; but I assure you I am in carnet I am jesting with you in thus applying for office; but I assure you I am in earnest. You may accuse me, too, of egotism and arrogance in thus addressing you; but how can I expect an office unless I ask for it? You may perhaps wish to have my character before appointing me to office; but, indeed, I would not exchange my character for any office whatever. I could, perhaps, get a good recommendation from my neighbors; but I do not wish to ask them to tell a lie for me. If you wish a reference to about me. If you can do nothing for me in the way of office please write to me and say so; but make no apologies. I shall await anxiously an answer to this letter; but I shall be agreeably disappointed if I get one. My address is Pleasant Hill, P. O. Cass, alias Van Buren, county, Mo.; but what of that? In looking over this communication I see as many personal nouns as if it had been written by Benton himself; but I assure you it was not. I could write more, but I fear I would be wasting time to no purpose. No more; but remain yours, &c., MARTIN RICE. To Thomas Ewing, secretary of the home department, Washington city, D. C.

A National Characteristic.

Lord Forgivuz-"I can always tell ar American by what he drinks." William Ann-"But he drinks anything h Lord Forgivuz-"That's the way I tell."

And That's a Fact.

From Truth. Dr. Fourthly-"Look at the groveling serpent, my boy, and behold its punishment! it has to crawl in that manner for its sin in the Garden of Eden.' Tommie Tompkins—"Huh! I don't see how that's any punishment. I should think it would be bothered worse if it had to crawl

Gum Drops.



Should Wine Be Used at Big Public Receptions?

VIEWS OF SOME WELL-KNOWN WOMEN

It Will Not Be Seen at the Cabinet Entertainments.

CUSTOM AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Written for The Evening Star.



the old question of serving wine at New Year receptions has Year day reception

has not so general an servance elsewhere. There is not only the President's reception on New Year day, but receptions at the homes of the cabinet officers and of the officers of the army and navy. It is as much a duty for the officers of the army and navy to call at the home of the general of the army and the senior officer of the navy as it is for

them to call at the White House. During the last administration the reception of the Vice President was also a notable affair. Singularly enough, it was the first administration from the beginning of 1873 to 1889 there was no Vice President for ten years, and during the remainder of the time the Vice Presidency was filled by men who had no wives. Only one of the Vice President from Schuyler Colfax to Levi P. Morton had a wife. Three of them were widowers-Wilson, Wheeler and Arthur. Vice President Hendricks had a wife, but he died in November, 1885, and he was never in Washington as Vice President on New Year day. Vice President Morton re-vived the custom of a New Year day re-ception at the Vice President's, and he fixed regular hours for receiving the diplo-Preparations on an exceptionally large scale are already in progress at Jackson-ville for the erection of a capacious frame building, capable of seating 12,000 people.

A 24-foot ring will be erected in the center on a stage related some four foot the center January 1.

Wine at the White House There has always been wine at the White House, although it has not been served at the President's receptions for a number of years. When the receptions of the President were less crowded, refreshments were share his wife's intense prejudice against liquor. Mr. Arthur served wine at the White House, and he had refreshments at his crowded receptions. The custom of serving refreshments at these receptions would be grieved by constant letters from would be grieved by constant letters from cranks saying that Mrs. Harrison's death was a dispensation of Providence in punishment of her people for having used brandy. Of course there will be no wine served at the White House on New Year day. President Cleveland has no prejudice against wine or liquor; he uses both; but it would cost an unreasonable sum to serve wine to opportunity for serving wine at the houses of the cabinet people, and of some other public men and women who will receive on New Year day. A reporter called on the women of the cabinet recently to ask them ay receptions and the use of wine. There as been no meeting of the cabinet women to determine officially whether wine should be served or not. Many of the social ob-servances of these women are the subject of conferences and concerted action. In this matter each of them will follow the dictates of her own judgment; but it is pretty safe to say that there will be no serving of wine in cabinet circles on New Year day. Only three of the women of the Harrison cabinet served wine at the New Year day receptions. Most of the women of the present cabinet believe in serving wine at dinner, but they think that it should not be served indiscriminately at

public reception. Mrs. Carlisle's Firm Stand. Mrs. Carlisle has been in Washington so many years that she speaks with greater authority than any other of the cabinet

people. She has always had a New Year reception, and she is a firm believer in the good old custom, now falling into disuse. "I think," said Mrs. Carlisle, "that it is a good custom to keep New Year day, because it affords an opportunity for old acquaintances to meet. Besides, if the 1st of January is set aside as a day for making and receiving calls, young men who neglect that social duty at other seasons of the year, because perhaps they are too busy, will go to see their friends. I am very will go to see their friends. I am very much opposed to serving wine, especially on New Year day, and to young men. I think that some good hot coffee, some substantial food to help them get through the day and a cordial welcome are all that should be offered to them—but particularly the cordial scalons." the cordial welcome. Mrs. Carlisle said that she realized the fact that the opinion of women in promi-nent place might have some moral influ-ence, but she believed that the less said on the subject of New Year day the bet-

ter. She is preparing to hold a reception on the 1st of January. She will receive at home, as she has always done. The wife of the Postmaster General will hold her first public reception on New Year day. She says that she will follow the established custom so far as "keeping open house" and receiving all those who wish to pay their respects to her is concerned.

"Receiving on New Year day is not as general in other cities as it was," said Mrs. Bissell, "but the reception of the President has become a matter of official custom, and I do not see how it could be abolished. I think that the hostess should use her own judgment in regard to serving wine. I my-self think that it ought not to be served

at public receptions." In Mr. Herbert's Household. Miss Herbert, the daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, will not be at the head of her father's establishment this winter. His married daughter, Mrs. Micou, whose husband was recently appointed to the position of chief clerk of the Navy Department, will live with her father and preside over his establishment. But Miss Herbert is more nearly associated with her distinguished father in the public mind. So the question was asked of her. She was just leaving her home, and she answered but briefly. She said: "We have made no preparations yet for New Year day, because we are hardly settled in our new home. I do not know what our arrange-ments will be; but the serving of wine is something about which I always consult

Mrs. Smith has been so much absorbed in caring for her sick boy that she has not had time to consider New Year matters. Her predecessor, Mrs. Noble, used to say that she had one quarrel with Mr. Noble every year. It was over the question of Daniel Webster's judgment in leaving the house of a friend, whom he had gone to visit, because he found that his friend did not serve wine. Mr. Noble always held that the friend should have consulted the wishes of a man of Mr. Webster's genius. Mrs. Noble thought that Mr. Webster's friend was entitled to his own opinions and his own prejudices. Mrs. Noble never served wine on New Year day.

Mrs. John B. Henderson, wife of the exsenator from Missouri, began a quiet home Mrs. Smith has been so much absorbed

Not a Dinner Without Wine

Mrs. Eugene Hale, the wife of the Senator from Maine, who lives in one of the most beautiful houses in Washington, entertains liberally during the season. Although her husband comes from a prohibition state, she has wine on her table at linner. The Hales entertained the diplomatic people a great deal, and to them a dinner is not dinner without wine. A great many people claimed when New Year receptions became a thing of the past that the custom's decadence was due to the growing prejudice against serving wine. Mrs. Hale thinks that New Year receptions Mrs. Hale thinks that New Year receptions outside official circles have been absandoned because the reception at the White House is so fatiguing that the many women who attend it do not feel equal to holding receptions at their own homes later in the day. She is one of the many Senators' wives who have given up New Year day receptions. But if she did receive she would serve tea and not wine. The wife of Senator Hawley is also a firm believer in tea and a firm adherent of New Year day receptions.

There will undoubtedly be wine served at Year receptions has been revived, and is being discussed in official circles. The question is not of so much importance in other cities perhaps as it is in Washington, for the New Year day reception has been so busy with her sick child that she has not had time to make any preparations for New Year day reception.

had time to make any preparations for New Year day, she kindly gave her views. She said: "I think the custom of receiving one's friends should be revived, provided they call during the afternoon and early evening, but do not think that the reception should be only late in the evening. I am very de-cided in the opinion that no wine should be served, for obvious reasons.'

How Canaries Are Educated.

From the Popular Science News.
In a small town called St. Andreasberg (Saxony) some 700 families are entirely engaged in the task of rearing and educating good canary singers. A great proportion of these singers is sent abroad, far or Grant's second term to the incoming of the near-to London, to Australia, and to the Harrison administration in which there United States, where one single firm ships was a social establishment of the Vice 100,000 birds each year. These canaries President. During the sixteen years from are the interior birds, the schreir as they are called in Germany, on account of their notes. These schreir, which are bought for from 70 to 80 cents in the Harz, are sold for two, three, or four dollars in America. The best birds are kept in Geramny, where they are called honirolier. A good nomrotier cannot be had under \$8 or \$10 (in the Harz), and \$20 and \$25 are no unusual prices. But such birds are certainly spiendid singers. The Germans have quite a number of words, each of which applies to a different sort of tune, or intonation; the heuiroile is in minor key; klingeroile applies to silver tones; koller to a waroling which reminds of the murmur of water guenrolie is similar to the nightingale's notes, and one may say that every detail of the canary's song has been named, and that for every one there is a standard of perfection which the expert fancier knows pertectly well. The song of all canaries is not exactly similar; each race has its special points, and while the one is great or neulron for instance, it is weak on gluchrolle, while the case is reversed with Of course, singing is a natural feature

with canaries, but the influence of educa-tion is considerable. The educational curserved at all of them. Mr. Hayes did not riculum begins in May for the young canaries, and they are, as soon as possible, separated from their parents. Education is all in this: Keep the young bird from hear-ing any but excellent singers. Some fitteen or twenty young canaries are put in one such as the world has seldom seen since the palmy days of ancient Rome.

JOHN CHARLES EARL.

Ex-Champion of Ireland.

AN OLD-TIME OFFICE SEEKER.

An Ancient Letter Dug Up by Appointment Clerk Holcombe.

In delving through a mass of antique official literature today Appointment Clerk Holcombe brought up the following old and unique application for appointment:

| Serving refreshments at these receptions died with Mr. Arthur always took wine with his meals. President Harrison took a drink when he wanted it, and had wine served at his table when he gave an official entertainment. But so strong a prejudice lies in the minds of the reformers against the use of liquor by public men that when Mrs. Harrison was lying at the point of death in the White House, her son-innot to make public the fact that she was being kept alive by the administration of brandy, because, he said, if that fact was published, the President and his family is going on around them, and hence comes they try to imitate him, and hence comes th cage with an older bird, an especially good singer, and he teaches them the elements encourage singing the cages are generally shaped in form of a dome; this shape in-tensifies the sound, and the birds are pleased in their own music. Then comes a period of great trouble—the moulting of the professor birds. During some ten weeks the professor birds. During some ten weeks the latter remain entirely silent, and the young birds are very apt to fall into bad habits; as soon as the voice of the professor is regained, the training goes on, of course. Some 250,000 canaries are trained each year in the Harz region, and of these 200,000 are sent to the United States, 27,000 are sent to Ingland, 10,000 are sent to Russia and other European countries, and 10,000 remain in Germany. The latter are the "upper 10,000" of the canary world, the very "pick" of the best singers. Two firms especially (Ruhr, and Reiche Brothers) make it their business to export canaries from Germany to America. There are a from Germany to America. There are a number of varieties of the canary. Artificial selection has to account for many of them, and while some fanciers have selected individuals especially notable for their song, others have selected birds for their form, their color, their size. In Germany the color, their size. their color, their size. In Germany the song is the main point; in England the people seem to care only for color or form; in Belgium shape only is considered. So there are great differences

are great differences among canaries.

Overlooked Gold Fields. From the Age of Steel. The decline of silver values has resulted in a revived interest in gold mining. The search for the yellow metal being thus accentuated, some of our older sources of supply that for various reasons have been overlooked or neglected are likely to come once more in the range of enterprise. In its revival the southern gold best will have its share. The discovery of gold deposits in the south anteuated by many years those of the Pacine slope and the Rocky Mountains. In North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama more North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama more than anywhere eise prospecting and mining have had a respectable though intermittent history. In mining and mining appliances the equipment has been necessarily primi-tive and crude, which, with scanty capital and a limited knowledge of gold metallurgy, and a limited knowledge of gold metallurgy, has had an unfavorable effect. The richer deposits of the west and political events handicapped what enterprise might have been left in the impoverished and practically ostracised south. The dormancy was unfortunately followed by the boom fever running wild from 1862 to 1873. The result unfortunately followed by the boom fever running wild from 1862 to 1873. The result was injudicious investment, blatant and inflated statements, with the usual squad of charlatans and sharpers, who fattened on public credulity and pocketed its cash. No industry can thrive on illusions or intoxicants of this kind, nor public confidence, so essential to prosperity, be maintained on a spider-and-fly program. It is not likely that for some time at least the public will suffer from this too-oft-repeated folly. It may be said, or at any rate hoped, that we are settling down to a more steady and healthy basis of growth, in which the mining interests of the south will share its advantages. It is true that southern ores are of a low grade, but this is compensated are of a low grade, but this is compensated for by their abundance. It has the advanfor by their abundance. It has the advantages also of such economies as low-priced labor, abundant water power and vast resources of timber for fuel and mining purposes. That capital is not blind to these inducements is evidenced by the more careful examination of gold deposits, the reopening of old mines and a more diligent search for new locations. With science and enterprise hand in hand, with more perfected and efficient equipments, and such economies as are characteristic of modern methods, what there may be of gold deposits in the south may yet become a promising and remunera-

A Man of Taste.



Frayed Fagin (as housewife gives him pair of russet shoes)-"Now, where's the derby hat and sack coat?"

Housewife (in surprise)—"Derby hat and

Mrs. John B. Henderson, wife of the exsenator from Missouri, began a quiet home crusade against wine a few years ago, because she believed that, while there was no harm in placing it in the hands of men of mature judgment, it was dangerous to serve it to very young men. Mrs. Henderson al-

emn Affairs.

DIPLOMATS AT THE PRESIDENT'S TABLE

Invitations That Flow in Upon Mr and Mrs. Cleveland

PRESENTS SENT BY STRANGERS



HILE MR. CLEVEland has not yet ac-

The acceptance of an invitation by the present is a serious affair. It involves a copted an invitation by the property of the new ambassas, of the new ambas

bility on his shoulders than ever was sustained by a minister from this country to Great Britain. He commits the United States by his acts, whereas his predecessors have merely acted as intermediaries. The same remarks apply equally to our other ambassadors abroad. It will thus be seen what a very important new departure this government has made in the diplomatic

British Minister Merry, who made a great row because some other lady was taken in to the table by Thomas Jefferson before Mrs. Merry. During the Garfield adminis-Mrs. Merry. During the Garliela administration Mrs. Blaine actually left the President's board in anger because she had not the place to which she considered herself entitled. The plan adopted of making the order of precedence among diplomats de-pend simply on length of service here is an admirable solution of the problem on the

whole.

But Mr. Cleveland is too phlegmatic to bother about such matters. The diplomats dine only once at the White House each winter. This their date falls on January 18 at 7 p.m. About fifteen minutes before that hour they will begin to arrive. On alighting from their carriages they will be shown upstairs to the second floor, where a man in evening dress will direct will, be shown upstairs to the second floor, where a man in evening dress will direct the gentlemen to the library and the ladies to one of the bed rooms, in order that they may remove their wraps, &c. As on any similar festive occasion anywhere they will presently go down to the parlor—that is to say, the east room, where they will find Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland awaiting them. The room is about eighteen times too large for general conversation, so that it will be rather a relief when, after a few moments, Sinclair, the steward, opens the door and bows, catching the President's eye.

Mr. Cleveland, offering his right arm to Lady Pauncefote, will then lead the way with her to the dining room. Sir Julian will follow with Mrs Cleveland, and the other guests in proper order by couples. On entering the banquet hall the President will pause at his seat in the middle of the side tering the banquet hall the President will pause at his seat in the middle of the side of the long table and will remain standing until his wife has passed around the feative board to the seat opposite him. By that time the remaining gentlemen and ladies will have found their way to their respective places, and Mrs. Cleveland's sitting down will be the signal for every one else to do likewise. No mistakes as to the arrangement of the people can well occur.

Impossible to Make an Error. going down to dinner, each of the gentle-men will have found a small envelope addressed to himself-unsealed-with American eagle in gold stamped on the flap. Within it he has discovered a card with beveled and gilt edges, bearing the name of the lady whom he is to take in to dinner. The name is written across middle of a diagram of the table, with the seats numbered, that of Mr. Cleveland being marked "The President." Two numbers are struck out with a pen, indicating the places which the holder and his part-ner for the evening are to occupy. The en-

Thus, it is hardly possible for a diplomat to make an error. He knows whom he is to escort; the seats which he and she are to occupy are marked, and at each of their places at table is a big card bearing the name of the person expected to sit there. All this business is carefully managed beforehand by a gentleman of long experience at the White House, who employs an ingenious dummy table of pasteboard for arranging dummy guests in dummy seats. In this way he puts together the future banoust as if it were to be enjoyed by paper dolls, the latter being shuffled about until each one has his or her proper chair. With the aid of the dummy the cards are made out.

For some years past the Italian minister. Baron Fava, has been dean, because he Thus, it is hardly possible for a diplomat

Baron Fava, has been dean, because he was the eldest minister in length of service at Washington, but ambassadors take rank above ministers, and so Sir Julian has taken his place of precedence. M. Patenotre, the French minister, desired the honor greatly, and there was an interesting tree between French minister, desired the honor greatly, and there was an interesting race between him and Sir Julian as to which should gain it. But the Englishman was able to present the papers making him an ambassador at the Department of State one day earlier than M. Patenotre, and so won. This system of precedence by seniority works funnily sometimes. Not long ago the Nicaraguan minister here was high on the list, but political troubles at home caused him to resign. Being reappointed, he was obliged to start again at the tall end of the diplostart again at the tail end of the diplo-

matic roster.

The cabinet dinner at the White House The cabinet dinner at the White House is announced for January 4. At that repast Gen. Gresham will sit at Mrs. Cleveland's right and his wife will be placed at the President's right hand. Then follow, in the order of precedence established, Secretary Carlisle, Secretary Lamont, Attorney General Olney, Postmaster General Bissell, Secretary Herbert, Secretary Hoke Smith and Secretary Morton. This is the order in which they stand as heirs presumptive to the presidency, in case both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson should die. All of them are possible Presidents. At the dinner to the Supreme Court the justices, after Chief Justice Fuller, are seated in the order of their appointment: Field, Harlen, Gray, Brewer, Brown, Shiras and Jackson, ex-Justice Strong, retired, is sometimes invited and sometimes not.

ON NEW YEAR DAY ways has the courage of her convictions, and she has very generally substituted a pure unfermented grape juice for wine on her table when she has entertained young sation. Between Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland stands a great golden vase filled with beau-Etiquette That Holds at These Sol- tiful flowers-or its place may be taken by an allegorical structure of blossoms made by the White House gardener, such as a temple of justice at a spread in honor of the Supreme Court. A gold-framed mirror, representing an artificial lake, extends along the middle of the table, surrounded by flow-

ers.

But, dull though it be, everything is very gorgeous. The table service would do credit to the table of a monarch. Candelabra of gold and silver shed a brilliant light over the board, the wax candles which they hold being supplemented by electric chandeliers overhead. The guests do not eat with plated forks, spoons and knives; the metal ware is all of pure gold and silver. The china is hand-painted and of most costly make. Most of it is imported. Though these are dinners for the nation, Mr. Cleveland must pay for all the food Mr. Cleveland must pay for all the food and wines himself. They cost him at least \$500 each. His own cook prepares them, whereas President Harrison employed a

caterer.

The acceptance of an invitation by the President is a serious affair. It involves a speech, which has to be carefully prepared,

countries abound with them, but some of the most beautiful forms are found in the mountain passes of Derjeeling and Sikkim, in the Himalayas, and on the frigid altitudes of Thibet, Cashmere, Toorkistan and the Pamirs. Lieut. Peary has told that when he planted the United States flag on the ice cap at the farthest point north a moth lit on the pole for a moment. Prices of butterflies vary in the catalogues of professional dealers from 15 cents to \$500. According to a writer in the New York Herald, from which these facts about butterflies are gleaned, "fine types," beautiful and rare "varieties," and worderful "uniques" are practically priceless. For example, one of the gems of the collection of Mr. Neumoegen of New York is his worderful papillo neumoegeni. This insect, the only one of its kind ever captured, was taken on the Island of Sumbawa, southeast of Java. Received in a shipment from his collector at that place, Mr. Neumoegen at once concluded that it was new to require the facts and the two officers, in plain view of their commands, galloped toward each other like knights of old and a reputation.

"One day, however, the longed-for opportunity came. At the head of a skirmishing party he was quietly marching down the road when suddenly he came upon a similar party of confederates. The unexpected meeting there was quietly marching down the road when suddenly he came unexpected meeting them suddenly he came unexpected meeting them suddenly he came unity of confederates. The unexpected meeting them suddenly he came unity of confederates. The unexpected meeting them suddenly he came unity of confederates. The unexpected meeting them suddenly he came unity of confederates. The unexpected meeting them suddenly he came unity of confederates. The unexpected meeting them suddenly he came unity of confederates. The unexpected meeting them suddenly he came unity of confederates. The barry of confederates. The barry of confederates. The barry of confederates. The unexpected meeting them suddenly he came quietly marchin line. Save in the already mentioned particular of visits, however, no change in diplomatic etiquette at Washington has thus far been made; no foreign ambassador has invited the President to dinner, or demanded an opportunity for official conference with him. Yet there is no telling what trouble might not be stirred up at any time over these trifling questions.

The Question of Precedence.

The diplomatic dinners at the White House have made trouble on more than one occasion. A familiar instance was that of the British Minister Merry, who made a great to the steric of the size of the collection of the New York is his wonderful rapid-line of the parallel in the history of the war, but he conding to a writer in the New York Herald, from which these facts about butterflies are gleaned, "fine types," beautiful and rare "varieties," and wonderful "uniques" are practically priceless. For example, one of the great of the collection of Mr. Neumoegen are practically priceless. For example, one of the great of the collection of Mr. Neumoegen are practically priceless. For example, one of the great of the great of the collection of Mr. Neumoegen of New York is his wonderful papillo neumoegen. This insect, the only one of its kind ever captured, was taken on the Island of Sumbawa, southeast of Java. Received in a shipment from his collector at that place, Mr. Neumoegen at once concluded that it was new to science. He sent it to Europe, risking its loss, and experts there decided that he was right. It is of a wonder-like knights of old, and a thrilling duel followed. The horses turned, charged, and reared with wonderful rapid-like many and the two officer of the collection of Mr. Neumoegen at once concluded in a shipment from his collector at that place, Mr. Neumoegen at once concluded that it was new to science. He sent it to the history of the war, but he challenged the commanding officer of the challenged the command on the challenge been sent to the locality several times since in the hope of finding arother, but this one still remains unique. If it were sold at auction in London it would bring \$1,000 at

Soldiers. Written for The Evening Star.

(Dedicated to George U. Morris Post, G. A. R. Georgetown, D. C.) Our ranks are growing thinner, every year, And Death is still a winner, every year; Yet, we still must stick togethe Like the toughest kind of leather, And in any kind of weather, every year.

Our comrades have departed, every year. But their spirits fondly greet us

To come, that they may meet us, every year. We are growing old and lonely, every year; We have recollection only, every year; And we bled for this grand Nation

On many a field and station And with any kind of ration, every year. Many people may forget us, every year, And our evemles may fret us, every year; But, while onward we are drifting,

Our souls with hope are lifting In the May-time of the flowers, every year,

We shall live in golden hours, every year; And our deeds be sung in story,

With a blaze of living glory, every year!

Good-Mannered Monkeys.

Monkeys as a rule-certainly as we in America know them-are not distinguished for good manners, beauty or tidiness, and surely not for elegance or grace. Yet now we have a new species to consider; a monkey possessed of all these good qualities,

yet playful and active as any of its frisky kindred. For its introduction we are indebted to Dr. Abbott of Philadelphia, who discovered it recently at Mount Kilima-Africa, and brought back to America fine specimens. Not only are these monkeys neat, quiet and well behaved, but they are among the most beautiful of animals, and they are said to take the greatest care not to soil or to injure the beautiful coat of iong hair with which they are adorned. The drapery of silky, silvery-white hair

begins at the shoulders, extends along the sides of the body, and meets over the lower part of the back. When the animal springs swiftly from one bough to another, the floating of this beautiful mantle gives it the appearance of being winged. The chin, throat, temples, sides of the head, and a band above the eyes are also white; the rest of the body is covered with soft, glossy, jet black fur. The tail, which is unrivaled by that of any monkey in the world, is fringed with pure white hair that glistens like spun glass, and the hair gradually increases in length as it approaches the tip, where it droops like a festoon of silvery

where it droops like a festoon of silvery grasses.

The five brought here by Dr. Abbott and presented to the Smithsonian Institution are, with one exception, it is believed, the only specimens that have ever been seen outside the native home of the animal. The caudatus, as this species has been named, belongs to a remarkable genus of so-called thumbless monkeys, which have in the last ten years furnished millions of victims to the goddess fashion. Their beautiful skins have been so greatly in demand for robes, capes and muffs, that the whole race is in danger of extinction.



PROVED HIS COURAGE

The Remarkable Act of a Federal Officer Accused of Cowardice.

From the Bowling Green Democrat War times and adventures was the burden of the conversation among a half dozen veterans of the civil war the other day. War stories are always entertaining, and each one of this party was ready with some recital of a deed of daring, a clever piece of strategy, tough-luck experiences, or the

grimly humorous side of some dangerous predicament. "I have read many stories," said one of the old soldiers, "of individual exhibitions of bravery during the war, but I witnessed a duel between two officers of high rank a duel between two officers of high rank that had I read it I would have believed it

the product of imagination." The veteran was a greaf story teller, and the party into which the reporter had intruded settled down prepared for something

"During the early days of the war," said the old warrior, "the federals, who had already driven the rebels from southern Kentucky, were much troubled down in Chris-

reputation.

"One day, however, the longed-for opportunity came. At the head of a skirmishing party he was quietly marching down the road when suddenly he came upon a similar party of confederates. The unexpected meeting three both

charged, and reared with wonderful rapidity. The sabers hissed viciously. Blood was drawn on both sides. The officers charged again. Brackett made a savage cut at Valentine, who dodged. The officers charged again. The rebel officer made a backward cut as he passed, and the blade struck Brackett square across the back of the neck. His head dropped to one side, he reeled and fell from his horse. They picked him up, but he was dead. The blow had broken his neck. He had proved his courage, but he died in the attempt. They buried him by the roadside, and the two forces withdrew without firing a shot. I was with Valentine's force, and I never witnessed a similar fight and never hope to do so." imilar fight and never hope to do so."

JERRY SIMPSON LIKES TO FISH.

But He Believes in the Old-Fashione Way-His Game-Eel Story.

"Do any of you gentlemen like to fish?" asked Jerry Simpson from behind his goldbowed glasses, addressing more particularly the Washington correspondent of the Kansas City Times. "I am passionately fond of angling as a pastime. I can't say I fish as Amos Cummings and some of the other Izaak Waltons of the house. I heard Cummings talking the other day to a fishing friend, and they mentioned as among part of their tackle such things as black bass neckties and weak fish pants, and tarpon suits. When people go in that far they get beyond my depths. Still, in a lowly, common way I like to fish. The last time I essayed this gentle sport was out on the Walnut river in Kansas. A colored person showed me the place. It was a sublin place. I cut a pole right there among the plum bushes. It was a splendid pole, big as my arm at the butt and strong enough so you could have landed a cow with it if one had bit. I baited under the guidance of the colored person with a piece of liver. The line was accountered with a red bob or float. The mission of this float, as I will explain to inexperienced people is to experience. Inne was accoutered with a red bob or float. The mission of this float, as I will explain to inexperienced people, is to apprise one when there is a bite. That is its mission. It lies on the water and you watch it. When it moves about uneasily that isn't a bite. That's a nibble. You don't do anything when you have a nibble. When the bob goes clear under, that's a bite, and you sock it to him.

"Some people like to fool with a fish and let him tow around on their lines and run and filibuster and make no quorum points, and think he is getting away. I don't do that way. I'm a plain man. I am perfectly frank with a fish and don't believe in raising false hopes, even in the bosom of a basa. So I simply yank 'em forth unhesitatingly and give 'em the worst at once.

"After awhile, this time on the Walnut, I had a bite. The float disappeared like the surplus during the Harrison administration. I let him have it. It was an eel. I fetched him through the atmosphere looking like a letter S and slammed him against the great State of Kansas. It was a jolt which ought to have loosened every tooth in his head.

him through the atmosphere looking like a letter S and slammed him against the great State of Kansas. It was a joit which ought to have loosened every tooth in his head.

"I want to pause right here to say that, talking about game fish, an eel is the gamest fish that ever lived. Talk fibout black bass? Do you know what a bass would have done if I'd smashed him against my district that away? Well, he wouldn't have done anything. He'd just sprawled there. Maybe he'd curl his tail a trifie, but that's the limit. But this eel of mine. He surely was the galaest eel I ever met. He sprang up the moment he hit the grass and made for the water on the run—pole, line and all. And game? When I headed him off that eel stood right up on his tail and fought me. The colored person had a dog named Body Guard. Dog had a record, too. He got on the warpath once and closed every store in town. We sicked Body Guard on the eel. My eel whipped him in two and a half minutes. He was the gamest eel I ever knew. No, I didn't get him, either. He went back in the Walnut, where he lived. You might as well have tried to stop the Senate."

The Deepest Water in the World.

rom the San Francisco Exa In many respects the North Pacific ocean resembles the North Atlantic. A great warm current, much like the gulf stream and of equal magnitude, called the Glack stream or Japan current, runs northward along the eastern shore of Asia. Close to the east coast of Japan it flows through a marine valley which holds the deepest water in the world. It was sounded at a depth of five and a quarter miles by the United States steamer Tuscarora in 1875, while surveying for a projected cable route between the United States and Japan. The heavy sounding weight took more than between the United States and Japan. The heavy sounding weight took more than an hour to sink to the bottom. But trial was made of a chasm yet more profound, where the lead did not fetch it up at all. It is the only depth of occan that yet remains unfathomed.

Every man having a beard should keep it an even and natural color and if it is not so already, use

Buckingham's Dye and appear tidy.